

Public Health Service, HHS

§ 136a.33

Director's designee for the Indian Health Service decision. The decision of the Indian Health Service Director or the Director's designee shall constitute final agency action on the tribe's request. Changes in the boundaries of Health Service Delivery Areas will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0915-0107)

[52 FR 35049, Sept. 16, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 53914, Sept. 6, 2000]

§ 136a.16 Beneficiary Identification Cards and verification of tribal membership.

(a) The Indian Health Service will issue Beneficiary Identification Cards as evidence of beneficiary status to persons who are currently eligible for services under § 36a.12(a). Persons requesting Beneficiary Identification Cards must submit or have on file evidence satisfactory to the Indian Health Service of tribal membership and residence within a Health Service Delivery Area. The absence of a Beneficiary Identification Card will not preclude an otherwise eligible Indian from obtaining services though it may delay the administrative determination that an individual is eligible for services on a no charge basis.

(b) For establishing eligibility or obtaining a Beneficiary Identification Card, applicants must demonstrate that they are members of a federally recognized tribe. Membership in a federally recognized tribe is to be determined by the individual tribe or the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Therefore, the Indian Health Service will recognize two methods of demonstrating tribal membership:

(1) Documentation that the applicant meets the requirements of tribal membership as prescribed by the charter, articles of incorporation, or other legal instruments or traditional processes of the tribe and has been officially designated a tribal member by an authorized tribal official or body; or

(2) Certification of tribal enrollment or membership by the Secretary of the Interior acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(c) Demonstrating membership in a federally recognized tribe is the re-

sponsibility of the applicant. However, the Indian Health Service may consult with the appropriate tribe or the Bureau of Indian Affairs on outstanding questions regarding an applicant's tribal membership if the Indian Health Service has some documentation that it believes may be helpful to the tribe or the Bureau of Indian Affairs in making their determination.

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[50 FR 35050, Sept. 16, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 53914, Sept. 6, 2000]

Subpart C [Reserved]

Subpart D—Transition Provisions

SOURCE: 52 FR 35050, Sept. 16, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§ 136a.31 Transition period.

(a) The transition period for full implementation of the new eligibility regulations consists of three parts;

(1) A six month delayed implementation;

(2) A six month grace period; and

(3) A health care continuity period determined by medical factors.

§ 136a.32 Delayed implementation.

(a) The eligibility requirements in subparts A and B of this part become effective March 16, 1988.

(b) During the six month delayed implementation period the former eligibility regulations will apply.

§ 136a.33 Grace period.

(a) Upon the effective date referred to in § 36a.32(a), individuals who would lose their eligibility under the new eligibility regulations published on September 16, 1987, and who have made use of an Indian Health Service of Indian Health Service funded service within three years prior to September 16, 1987 (date of publication of the new eligibility regulations) shall retain their eligibility for a six month grace period ending September 16, 1988. During this grace period such individual's eligibility will continue to be determined under the former regulations except that the new residency requirements established by subparts A and B